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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2208)

Name of Candidate	UTKARSH YADAV		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1344779
Center		Date	27 July 2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. An effective approach to green budgeting is underpinned by strong strategic framework, tools for evidence generation and an enabling budgetary governance framework. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

हरित बजट के लिए एक प्रभावी दृष्टिकोण को सुदृढ़ रणनीतिक ढांचे, साक्ष्य निर्माण हेतु उपकरण और एक सक्षम बजटीय शासन ढांचे द्वारा सुदृढ़ता प्रदान की जाती है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Green budgeting is an approach which along with economic growth also takes into consideration various environmental concerns to address the impending challenges of climate change.

Need for green budgeting

(1) As per Eco - Survey 2018, climate change will decrease agri productivity by 25% in coming year.

(2) increasing harsh weather events - eg. recent floods in Assam.

(3) rapid rate of deforestation for industrial growth.

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To achieve this government

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2. State the need for circular economy in India and the challenges associated with it. Also, discuss the measures that are required to build a circular economy in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था की आवश्यकता और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में एक चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

A circular economy is the one in which the resources instead of being thrown away are continuously being recycled.

Need for circular economy

1. huge waste generation and lack of proper waste collection
2. save cost on importing essential items. eg. lithium ion battery
3. prevent environmental damage caused by waste dumping.
4. Achieve goals ~~under~~ under Glasgow pact.

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Measures needed

1. Promotion of 3Rs of reduce, reuse, recycle
2. increasing participation of private sector in recycling.
3. strict implementation of waste management rule.
4. giving incentives to customers for recycling product.

The government has recently launched the vehicle scrappage policy to give a boost to circular economy. Similar steps in other sectors along with FDI in the sector can further enhance circular economy.

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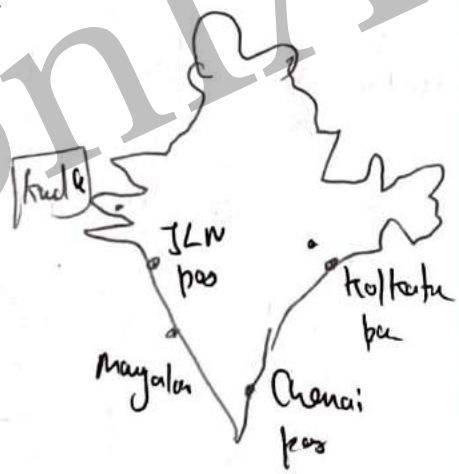
3. The Major Port Authorities Act, 2021, seeks to grant greater autonomy and flexibility to the major ports and professionalise their governance. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

प्रमुख बंदरगाह प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 2021, प्रमुख बंदरगाहों को अधिक स्वायत्तता और लचीलापन प्रदान करने तथा उनके शासन को पेशेवर बनाने का प्रयास करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

~~Major~~ India has a total of 12 major ports under the control of Central government. Recently the government has passed passed the Major Port Authorities Act.

It will grant autonomy and flexibility and professionalism as.



Major port

1. More power to ports in terms of borrowings
2. reduced government interference in day to day functioning

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(3) independent audit machinery

(4) freedom in appointment of staff

(5) At present, India's 90% trade is handled by major ports. Therefore, the act along with steps like Sagarmala for Port led development can give further impetus to India's trade and help achieve 1 tn target of exports by 2030.

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4. Increasing the share of rail freight in the overall modal mix could present a golden opportunity for India to shift to an efficient freight paradigm. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

समग्र मोडल मिक्स में माल ढुलाई में रेलवे की हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने से भारत को एक कुशल माल ढुलाई प्रतिमान में स्थानांतरित होने का एक सुनहरा अवसर प्राप्त हो सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

As per the recent Economic survey, the current share of Indian railway is around 30%

Recently, the goverment has unvieled the National rail plan with an aim to increase freight share to 45% by 2030.

Increasing rail freight share could present a golden opportunity as:

1. lower the logistics cost (currently 13% of GDP)
2. generate more employment and boost "Make in India"

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(3) Give thrust to Atmanirbhar Bharat

(4) increase share of India's export.
(presently 1.7% of global exports.
China = 13%)

However many challenges remain :

(1) single line for freight and passenger train

(2) Capital output ratio is high
leaving less money for Capex.

(3) Cross subsidisation.

PPP in railway

Vision 2024 ← Govt Steps → National rail plan → "future ready rail"

Dedicated freight corridor

Station redevelopment

To further strengthen freight share, Bibek Debroy Committee recommendation should be implemented.

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5. Investment in infrastructure is pivotal for accelerated and inclusive socio-economic development of a country. In this context, discuss the significance of the National Monetisation Pipeline. **(150 words) 10**

किसी देश के त्वरित और समावेशी सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय मुद्रीकरण पाइपलाइन के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP) unvieled by Niti Aayog aims at monetising CGE assets worth 6 lakh crore during 2021-24 time period.

The proceeds will help fund 6% of the contribution to National infrastructure pipeline of 111 lakh crores

Infrastructure investment is pivotal to accelerate inclusive and socio-economic development as:

① As per World Bank, 1 Rs invested in infrastructure generates returns of 3 Rs.

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(2) Investment in education, health generates human capital must to further growth.

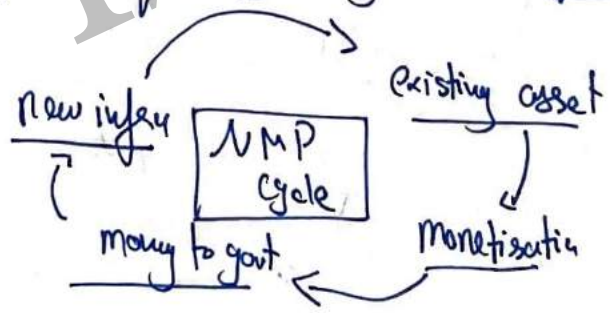
(3) helps in development of backward region eg, Bhilai steel plant helped develop backward tribal districts

Significance of NMP

(1) ~~the~~ unlock capital in underutilized assets.

(2) allow govt. to create new infrastructure.

(3) improve efficiency by ~~pubt~~ private participation.



However, care must be taken ~~in~~ to allocate resources in a transparent manner. Vijay Kelkar Committee recommendation on PPP model can be a way ahead.

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6. Discuss the need for a National Employment Policy in India. What should be taken into account while formulating such a policy? (150 words) 10

भारत में एक राष्ट्रीय रोजगार नीति की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। ऐसी नीति के निर्माण में किन विषयों का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए?

As per the Periodic Labor force survey, India has a total workforce of around 52 crore with 40% LFPR.

However, the recent agitation during Agneepath and migrant crisis during covid brought to light the need of National Employment policy.

Need for National Employment Policy

1. 85% workforce in unorganised sector (NSSO)
2. Female labor force participation declined by 20% from 2004-05.
3. Increasing gig economy (Niti Aayog project 23.5 mn by 2030)

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(4) Skill Mismatch.

The following be taken into account while formulating the policy:

(1) Adequate social security benefits.

(2) incorporation of gig economy by launching Platform India initiative as suggested by Niti Aayog.

(3) Assured minimum wage guarante (Niti Strategy for New India @ 75)

(4) Special provisions for migrant workers, domestic workers, etc.

To Conclude, government has launched schemes like Skill India Mission, Startup India, etc to boost employment. To make India 5tn economy by 2024, an employment policy can be a step in right direction.

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7. Planning for the potential long-term impacts of climate change on agriculture needs to be prioritised to mitigate threats it poses to India's food security. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत की खाद्य सुरक्षा के समक्ष जलवायु परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न होने वाले खतरों को कम करने के लिए, कृषि पर इसके संभावित दीर्घकालिक प्रभावों की योजना बनाने को प्राथमिकता दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

As per the 6th Assessment report of IPCC, Climate change will increase uncertainity in monsoon rain thereby impacting Indian agriculture which has heavy dependence on monsoon.

Recent destruction of wheat crops due to heat waves in North India has raised concerns over food security.

Long term ~~treats~~ of impacts of climate change on Indian agriculture are.

- Impacts
  - post effects
  - changing monsoon frequency
  - groundwater depletion
  - decrease in crop yield (Eco survey 2018 found it may decrease by 25%)

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The above impacts may pose threat to food security as ~~India's population~~ :

① India's population will soon reach 1.7 bn by 2050.

② productivity of land is declining.

③ due to urbanisation, land is limited.

Govt steps to mitigate the threat

① National Action Plan on Climate Change.

② Promotion of drought tolerant varieties.

③ Promoting crop diversification and less water intensive crops like pulses.

④ NICAR by ICAR ~~[illegible]~~

To conclude, it is crucial to deal with threats of climate change in agriculture as it may spillover to other sectors and impact progress to SDGs by 2030

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8. In light of various issues being faced, discuss the need for a revamped and need-based PDS in India. **(150 words) 10**

सामना की जा रही विभिन्न समस्याओं के आलोक में, भारत में एक पुनर्निर्मित और आवश्यकता-आधारित पी.डी.एस. की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए।

Public distribution System is the world's largest food distribution system under National Food security Act (NFSA) aimed at ensuring food security and eliminating hunger.

However various issues in its implementation has raised voices for its reform.

Issues faced in PDS

1. high leakages in the order of 40%
2. poor storage infrastructure of FCI godown
3. issues of migrants without ration card.
4. only focuses on cereals leading to hidden hunger. (101/136 in Global Hunger index

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(5) Very high coverage (67% at present) leading to fiscal burden (nearly 2.7 lakh crores)

Need for revamped an need based PDS

(1) Curbing leakage.

(2) Providing diversified options of food items as per needs of consume.

(3) reducing administrative cost of FCI (current debt of 3 lakh crore)

Govt steps.

(1) End to end Computerisation ~~by Govt~~ using C-PDS machine.

(2) One Nation One ration card.

(3) PMGKY during Covid (4) doorstep delivery by some states.

Following the recommendations by Niti Aayog, PDS can be further strengthened by incorporation DBT.

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9. Analyse the need for shifting from presumptive land titling to conclusive land titling system in India. Also, highlight the hurdles in its implementation. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में अनुमानित भूमि स्वामित्व से निर्णायक भूमि स्वामित्व प्रणाली में स्थानांतरण की आवश्यकता का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके क्रियान्वयन में आने वाली बाधाओं को रेखांकित कीजिए।

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10. What do you understand by methanol economy? Critically discuss its role in achieving India's energy security and economic prosperity. **(150 words) 10**

मेथनॉल अर्थव्यवस्था से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और आर्थिक समृद्धि प्राप्त करने में इसकी भूमिका की समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Methanol or methy alcohol is a clean fuel that can be used for energy generation as an alternate to diesel, petrol, etc. An economy which relies on methanol as an important fuel in its fuel mix can be called Methanol Economy.

Role of Methanol in achieving India's energy security and economic prosperity :

① India currently imports 85 % oil. 1 dollar price rise increase import bill by 10000 crore.

② ~~Methanol~~ will help in macro economic stability by managing current account deficit.

③ clean fuel → less emission → Net zero target.

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(4) produced for agricultural residue → help in doubling farmers income (Ashok Dalwai Committee)

However, challenges remain in its adoption

(1) Cost of methanol production is high.

(2) slightly less efficient than diesel engine.

(3) will require changes in engine design which may increase cost.

(4) may threaten food security due to diversion of agri produce.

Niti Aayog has called for ~~increasing~~ increasing share of methanol economy. Methanol along with other initiatives like Ethanol blending has potential to give significant boost to India's energy security and the Atmanirbhar Bharat (economic prosperity).

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11. State finances in India present a worrying picture, with debt sustainability being a major concern. Discuss in context of the recent RBI report on state finances. **(250 words) 15**

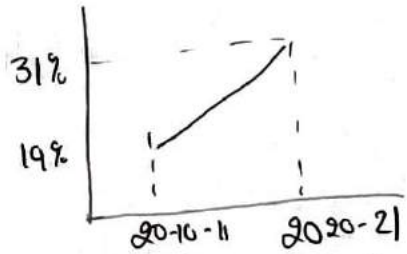
भारत में राज्य वित्त एक चिंताजनक स्थिति प्रस्तुत करता है, जिसमें ऋण संधारणीयता एक प्रमुख चिंता का विषय है। राज्य वित्त पर आर.बी.आई. की हालिया रिपोर्ट के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

State governments in India are responsible for 2/3 of total capital expenditure and provides 5 times more employment than Centre.

In this light a robust state finance becomes crucial. However during covid many strains have emerged in states finance.

RBI report findings presenting a worrying picture are as follows:

① States debt to GDP ration increased.



Debt to GDP ratio.

② State taxes contribute 45% of state revenue.

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(3) Property tax collection lowest among states (0.2% which is least among OECD target)

(4) Nearly all states to breach 3% borrowing target

(5) urban local bodies expenditure rose but income decrease

Rise in exp = 75%
fall in income = 70%
during Covid

(6) Power sector is most stressed and UDAY scheme failing to bring results.

Given the above issues Central govt and 15th finance Commision has taken following steps:

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① Increase borrowing limit from 3% to 5%

② 1% increase linked to reforms in:

a) Power sector
b) urban local bodies
c) privatisation of SPSUs.

③ Budget 2021-22 announced interest free 50 years loan worth 50k crore.

④ XV FC recommended Performance linked grants to ULBs (Million Plus cities Challenge fund)

⑤ FC called for aligning state FRBM with central FRBMA act.

Way ahead ① implementing NK Singh Committee recommendation of establishing fiscal council

② increasing Property tax collection.

To Conclude, in the spirit of "Co-operative federalism" both center and state should work together to strengthen finances.

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12. The Indian experience provides several lessons of an inclusive digital economy model that enables formal digital governance structure at a low cost and with easier access. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारतीय अनुभव एक समावेशी डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था मॉडल के कई सबक प्रदान करता है जो कम लागत पर और आसान पहुंच के साथ औपचारिक डिजिटल शासन संरचना को सक्षम बनाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

As per RBI's financial inclusion index, financial inclusion in India jumped from 100 (base year 2018) to 323 in 2022.

Recently, RBI has released its Vision 2030 to further strengthen digital inclusion.

Indian experience of an inclusive digital economy:

(1) Direct benefit transfer saved money worth 11 k crore.

(2) PM-Jan dhan Yojana led to 45 crore bank a/c

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(3) UPI for digital transacti.

(4)

However, challenges include

(1) lack of digital infra

(2) lack of digital literac.

(3) privacy and data protecti.

The government therefore shoul.

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13. To capitalize on its demographic dividend, India must create well-paying, high productivity jobs. In view of this, discuss the challenges in creation of such jobs in India. What policy measures can help in addressing these challenges?

अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का दोहन करने के लिए, भारत को अनिवार्यतः बेहतर भुगतान करने वाली व उच्च उत्पादकता वाली नौकरियों का सृजन करना चाहिए। इसे दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, भारत में ऐसी नौकरियों के सृजन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों से निपटने में कौन-से नीतिगत उपाय सहायक हो सकते हैं? **(250 words) 15**

The average age of Indian population is 29 years. As per World Population Report India has entered a sweet spot of demographic divident with a young population which will end till 2055.

Therefore, it is a golden opportunity for India to capitalise on its demographic divident.

Need of creating well paying, high productivity jobs:

1. Proper channelisation of energy of youth.
2. prevent divident from becoming a liability.
3. emerge as a global export hub (currently only 1-7% share)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) will act as an insurance for future.

(5) correct imbalance between various sectors of economy

	Jobs	Contribution to GDP
Agri	43%	18%
Industry	20%	25%
Services	34%	55%

(6) The above imbalance leads to concentration of wealth and hampers inclusive growth.

(world Inequality report: 10% → 77% wealth)

Challenges in Creation of such jobs.

(1) less spending on education & health.

1.3% on health GDP 3% on education GDP

China = 6% on health.

(2) lack of manufacturing base due to tough global competition.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) ~~social~~ strict labor laws leading to contractualisation of workforce.

(4) growing gig economy leading to platformisation of work.

(5) social impediments for female labor force participation

Measures to address these challenges.

(1) Correcting skill mismatch across sectors.

(2) ~~increase~~ labor intensive industry promotion

(3) increase participation in global value chains.

(4) Vocation training at school level as per NEP

(5) quicken implementation of 4 labor laws.

Government has taken steps like boosting FDI, simplifying labor laws, Atmanirbhar Bharat, Skill India Mission, ~~etc. National~~ NLRM, etc to boost high paying and productive jobs. Further promotion to Make in India and Ease of doing business reforms can be fruitfully absorb.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Though Special Economic Zones (SEZs) can play a significant role in export promotion in India, they are struggling with multiple challenges. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

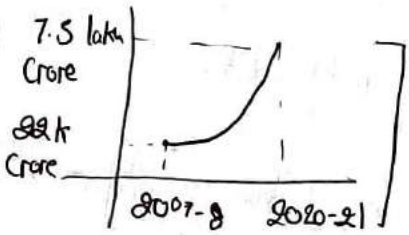
हालांकि विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZs) भारत में निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं, लेकिन ये कई चुनौतियों से जूझ रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Special Economic Zones were setup under SEZ Act, 2005 to improve foreign investment and boost export. SEZs are not considered as domestic territory various domestic laws on taxation etc do not apply.

However in recent times, the exports of SEZs have seen a decline.

SEZ can play a significant role in export promotion in India as:

(1) Export share is last 15 years.



Export from 24 SEZs as per Ministry of Commerce

(2) generated employment of 17.5 million people.

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(3) they get tax incentives, so more competitive exports.

(4) It helps build backward linkages for domestic industry enabling them to export.

However multiple challenges faced by them include:

(1) WTO challenges on export subsidy

(2) Tax incentives gradually withdrawn.

(3) Condition of net foreign exchange positive in 5 years.

(4) labor exploitation issues as labor laws don't fully apply.

(5) role of states is limited (top down approach

(6) Exports in 2021-21 declined by 10-20% (Eco. survey)

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

To solve the issues government has introduced the DESH, Bill 2022 to replace SEZ act. with following provision...

1. removing net foreign exchange positive requirement
2. increasing participation of states.
3. making them GST compliant

Production linked incentive (1.97 lakh crore for 13 sectors)

Other steps to boost export

- infra projects like Bharatmala Sagarmala to decrease logistics cost (13% at present)
- money infusion into EXIM Bank
- Champions portal for MSMEs (30% of total export by MSME).

Capturing the global export market after supply chain shifting away from China is a golden opportunity. In this light, reforming the SEZs is a step in the right direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Do you agree with the view that the mixed results of economic reforms in the last three decades can be attributed to the reforms being half-baked and incomplete? Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि पिछले तीन दशकों में आर्थिक सुधारों के मिश्रित परिणामों का श्रेय अनियोजित और आधे-अधूरे सुधारों को दिया जा सकता है? विवेचना कीजिए।

In 2021, India completed 30 years of Economic ~~liberalisation~~ reforms which included liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation (LPG) reforms.

However, the results of the reforms have been mixed one.

Mixed results.

Positive	Negative
(1) Indian Companies become global eg TATA	(1) unorganised sector grew (85%)
(2) more options available to customers. eg, 2 TV channels in 1980s to more than 900 now.	(2) jobless growth. (growth rate = 0.6% in 2010-20, 2.6% in 1980-90)
(3) increased FDI inflows (80 bn dollar in 2020)	(3) tax to GDP ratio (16%) remains constant.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Shift from agri → service bypassing industry.

(5) Growing NPA crisis in banks

~~The mixed~~

One reason for mixed results is reform being half baked and incomplete as seen from :

(1) labor laws remained strict → led to informalisation of workforce

(2) banking reforms in public sectors banks not adequate lead to NPA crisis
(Narsimhan Committee recommendation not fully implemented.

(3) high focus on capital intensive industries → jobless growth.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) tax reforms like GST delayed → led to low tax to ~~GDP~~ GDP ratio.

However, other reasons for mixed response also exist.

(1) Stagnant health and education expenditure led to poor social capital.

(2) more focus on service industry like tax incentives

(3) Climate change leading to poor agri performance.

The above observations brings the need for 2nd generation reforms.

new labor laws.

IBC Code ← 2nd gen reform → Sustainable development focus.

Skill focus

export led growth

Without 2nd gen reforms, 1st gen reforms will remain "half baked" and "incomplete". Therefore, focus now should be on 2nd gen reforms.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Dairying is a viable livelihood option for a large section of the population. In this context, discuss the significance, challenges faced and associated government initiatives for the dairy sector in India. **(250 words) 15**

डेयरी व्यवसाय, आबादी के एक बड़े हिस्से के लिए आजीविका का एक व्यवहार्य विकल्प है। इस संदर्भ में, इसके महत्व, विद्यमान चुनौतियों और भारत में डेयरी क्षेत्र के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गयी पहलों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India's dairying sector contributes 5% to National Economy (Economic survey 2021-22) with India's share in total milk production is 23% globally.

Recently, a bovine disease has ~~caught~~ been spreading fast raising concerns about dairy farming

Significance of dairying sector

1. livelihood for 8 crore farmers.
2. acts as insurance against crop failure
3. ~~imp~~ milk important source of protein dealing with Hidden hunger.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) generates many forward and backward linkages leading to indirect employment

(5)

Challenges faced by dairying

(1) loss of indigenous breeds.

(2) spread of bovine disease.

(3) lack of credit facilities.

(4) Shortage of cold chain infrastructure (As per National Center for Cold Chain, shortage of 35 million tones)

(5) lack of bargaining power to small and marginal farmers (85% of total farmers as per Agri Census)

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Government Initiative

1. Ministry of Co-operation to strengthen Co-operatives ("Sahkaar se Samridhi")
2. National dairy development program
3. Animal Husbandry infrastructure fund
4. Kisan Credit Card scheme (KCC)
5. National Animal disease Control Programme (foot and mouth disease like brucellosis)
6. Mobile Health care units

The Ashok Dalwai Committee on doubling farmers income suggested crop diversification and focus on allied sectors like dairy as a solution to improve farm income. In this light, focus on dairy can serve the twin objective of economic growth and inclusive growth.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The imperative to increase farmers' income must shift to creating value chains and must not be reliant on the MSP regime and subsidy bias prevalent in the current Indian agricultural system. Examine.

(250 words) 15

किसानों की आय बढ़ाने की अनिवार्यता को मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं के सृजन से जोड़ा जाना चाहिए और इसे वर्तमान भारतीय कृषि प्रणाली में प्रचलित एम.एस.पी. व्यवस्था एवं पूर्वाग्रहयुक्त सब्सिडी पर कतई निर्भर नहीं होना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The goverment has set the target of doubling farmers's income by 2022. (Ashok Dalvai Committee)

However, the present system largely focusses on subsidy and MSP as can be seen from:

① Public investment only 20% of govt. spending.

② Nearly 80% of goverment support is in form of subsidies like.

→ fertilizer subsidy = 80000 crore

→ food + MSP subsidy = 2.7 lakh crore.

→ power subsidy (Punjab spend 6k crore)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Increasing income should not rely on subsidy and MSP because.

1. wastage of resources.

   eg, 1 kg of rice → 8000 litres of water.

2. hampers investment in storage infrastructure leading to post harvest losses.

   - 93000 crore worth losses (Eco Survey 2021-22)

3. skewed cropping pattern toward rice and wheat

4. does not benefit actual farmer.

   as per Icar-Survey 2018, 40% farmers never heard of MSP.

5. high leakages especially in urea subsidy

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need to focus on value chain development by building forward and backward linkages as it will:

1. bring down post harvest losses
2. more choice to farmers and prevent cartelisation in APMC mandis
3. create a unified national market.
4. help in crop diversification to pulses, millets, etc.
5. benefit small and marginal farmers with better technology.

e-NAM

PM-AASHA

OP-TOTAL

Govt steps → Agri infra fund under NABARD

PLI for food processing

The long term solution for farmers as suggested by Prof Ramesh Chand of Niti Aayog is to make markets function well and increase investment in value chain development.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Food processing industry provides a vital link between the two pillars of the economy, i.e. agriculture and industry. In view of this, examine the constraints faced by the agri-food supply chain system in India. Suggest suitable solutions as well. **(250 words) 15**

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग अर्थव्यवस्था के दो स्तंभों अर्थात् कृषि और उद्योग के मध्य एक महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी है। इसे दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, भारत में कृषि-खाद्य आपूर्ति श्रृंखला के समक्ष आने वाली बाधाओं की जांच कीजिए। साथ ही, उपयुक्त उपायों का सुझाव भी दीजिए।

As per economic survey 2021-22 food processing industry (FPI) contributes around 9% of manufacturing output and provides employment to nearly 10.2 million people

Food processing as link

(1) help in reducing post harvest losses (93000 cr at present)

(2) agri semi skilled labor → lean season → find employment in FPI

However, various constraints in agri food-supply chain are:

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① low level of value addition (8-10% in India, 86% in USA, 40% in China)

② Most FPI units are informal and small scale.

③ infrastructure bottlenecks due to lack of multimodal transport.

④ less exposure to global value chains (1.7%) and poor marketing and branding support.

⑤ poor storage infrastructure leading to post harvest losses.

⑥ regulatory hurdles like Essential Commodities Act.

⑦ lack of private sector participation.

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Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Solution to remove hurdles.

1. formalisation of existing processing units.
2. private participation in storage infrastructure.
3. income support to farmers to diversify food products (Niti Strategy @ 78)
4. skill training under PM- Kaushal Vikas Yojana
5. Marketing and branding support.

Gati Shakti for infra

formalisation of Micro & Small processing enterprise

PLI scheme for food processing (13000 crore)

Govt initiative → PM- SAMPADA

One district one product.

Operation TOTAL to decrease post harvest loss.

Given the labor intensive nature of food processing industry, strengthening the agri food supply chain can help in smooth movement of labor from ~~industry to~~ agriculture to industry.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Availability of adequate storage infrastructure has a direct bearing on agricultural yield and farmer's income. Comment. In this context, discuss the measures that can be undertaken to enhance India's agriculture storage capacity. **(250 words) 15**

पर्याप्त भंडारण अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता का कृषि उपज और किसान की आय पर सीधा प्रभाव पड़ता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की कृषि भंडारण क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

With the record production of foodgrains in 2020-21 of around 296 million tonnes, there has been a shortage of storage infrastructure.

~~With~~ A robust storage infrastructure is a must to prevent a farmer from noting a distress sale.

Storage infrastructure has a direct bearing on agri yield and farmer's income as.

(1) prevents post harvest losses. → more income to farmer.

(2) more storage → more investment by farmer → more yield.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) increases bargaining power of farmer by giving time to delay sale.

(4) especially useful for perishable commodities.

Challenges in storage infra

- → cold chain storage deficit (35 mn tonne shortage)
- → poor maintenance of existing godown.
- → lack of credit over storage

Measure to be taken

(1) Increase private participation.

(2) allow FDI inflows.

(3) changes in Essential Commodities act to disallow imposing storage limits (Niti Strategy @ 75).

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Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) promotion of Contract farming

(5) Giving thrust to FPOs

Steps taken by Govt

(1) Negotiable Warehouse Guarantee Scheme.

(2) Private Entrepreneurship promotion scheme.

(3) National Cold Chain Value development programme.

Apart from storage infrastructure, other steps like crop insurance, crop diversification, credit support under KCC and Kisan drones ~~be prom~~ can be promoted to double farmers income.

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Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Owing to rapid depletion of water resources, there is an urgent need to increase water use efficiency. In this context, discuss the status of irrigation in India and challenges faced. Also, suggest suitable measures to address the challenges. **(250 words) 15**

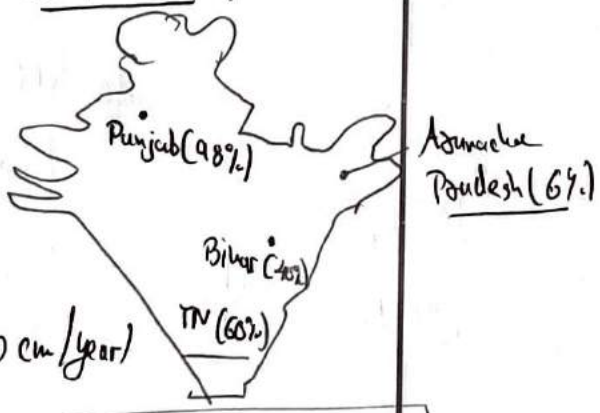
जल संसाधनों के तीव्र ह्रास को देखते हुए, जल उपयोग दक्षता बढ़ाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सिंचाई की स्थिति और सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उपयुक्त उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

As per recent Niti Aayog's Composite water Management Index, the water demand will be twice the water supply by 2030.

India being a country with 4% of water resources but 16% of population faces severe water stress.

Status of irrigation in India as per Eco survey, Ground water Board,

1. Canal irrigation = 38%
2. tubewell irrigati = 60%
3. total irrigated area = 45%
4. decline in water table (30 cm/year)
   Punjab decline by 70 cm



Irrigation coverage across region

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(5) ground water extraction = 38%
130% in Punjab, Haryana

Given the rapid decline as seen from above, there is urgent need to boost water use efficiency.

However, challenges exist:

(1) high cost of efficient methods like drip, sprinkler.

(2) lot of maintenance needed

(3) skewed price policy towards rice and wheat.

(4) high export earnings from rice preventing diversification leading to virtual water export.

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Measures to ~~boost~~ address challenge

1. Crop diversification to pulses, millets.
2. Subsidies for adoption of efficient technologies.
3. Rationalizing MSP by giving incentives for other crops.

Per drop More Crop scheme

↑

New Draft water policy ← Govt steps → Micro irrigation fund

The impending water crisis can ~~severely~~ severely harm India's growth prospects in the long run. Therefore, special focus is required especially on agriculture which consumes 80% of total ground water.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2209)

Name of Candidate	UTKARSH YADAV		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	1344779
Center		Date	15 Aug, 2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty and inequality in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

जाति व्यवस्था भारत में निर्धनता और असमानता के प्रमुख चालकों में से एक बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए।

① Caste refers to the system of social stratification based on the concept of purity and pollution

Although due to modernisation caste system has diluted in some form it continues to drive poverty and inequality as can be seen from:

② As per Ministry of Social Justice, 90% of manual scavengers belong to SC.

③ As per Global Multi dimensional poverty index, more than 80% of lower caste are deprived compared to 30% for general.

④ Rising atrocities against lower caste inhibit

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economic empowerment. eg, flatters safai case.

(5) Caste groups determine access to ~~business~~ ~~groups~~ social networks needed to do business.

(6) lower caste due to less education trapped in vicious cycle of poverty.

Government initiatives for economic empowerment

(7) Stand up India scheme

(8) Mudra Yojana

(9) National Scheduled and Backward Classes finance development co-operation.

(10) To Conclude, in order to achieve the goals of just and equal social order, doing away with caste barriers is a must.

VisionIAS

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2. Recognising unpaid work of women is a necessary but challenging task. Discuss. (150 words) 10

महिलाओं के अवैतनिक कार्य को मान्यता प्रदान करना एक अनिवार्य लेकिन चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है। विवेचना कीजिए।

(1) The women labor force participation as per PLFS is 16% at present.

(2) As per report by ILO, nearly 60% of women are engaged in unpaid work which is 12% for males.

Recognizing unpaid work is necessary:

(3) bring out the real contributions of women to the national economy.

(4) give a sense of confidence and independence

(5) allow them to demand ~~better conditions~~ their rights more effectively.

However, it is a challenging task because:

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(6) difficult to quantify in monetary terms.

(7) presence of patriarchal mindset which does not value women's labor.

Way forward

(8) NSSO should start an accounting exercise by consulting various stakeholder.

(9) supporting women via SHGs. eg National rural livelihood mission.

(10) focus on education, formalization of employment via Skill India Mission

To Conclude, women as partners in development will make the road towards SDGs a smooth one.

VisionIAS

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3. The window to realise India's demographic potential is narrowing with time. Discuss in context of factors affecting the employability of Indian youth and their remedial measures. (150 words) 10

भारत की जनसांख्यिकीय क्षमता को दोहन करने का मौका समय के साथ सीमित होता जा रहा है। भारतीय युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों और उनके सुधारात्मक उपायों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

① At present, India's average population age is 29 years indicating the presence of demographic divident with 65% of population in the working age group.

② However, as per World Population Prospects, this divident will last upto 2030, indicating the narrowing of the demographic potential with time.

factors affecting the employability of Indian youth

③ lack of skill development.

only 3% Indian formally skilled Rajiv (Niti Aayog)

China ⇒ >50%

④ huge informal and unorganised employment

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in the range of 85% (Economic Survey 2020-21

(5) Poor female labor force participation (16%)

(6) rise of gig economy leading to poor social security.

(7) increasing burden of diseases → poor productivity (65% NCDs)

Remedial measures

(8) investment in skills, education and health.
- Skill India Mission - NEP - PM-JAY

(9) rationalization of labor codes.
Recently 4 labor codes passed.

(10) encouraging women employment.
eg, Recent amendment to Maternity Benefits Act

To Conclude, much like other Asian Tigers India can take advantage of demographic potential by investing in its youth.

VisionIAS

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4. Given the deeply gendered impact of population control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India. (150 words) 10

जनसंख्या नियंत्रण संबंधी उपायों के गहन लैंगिक प्रभाव को देखते हुए, भारत में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण उपायों के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

① Indian population as per World Population Prospects report will surpass China in 2023 and will reach 1.7 bn by 2050.

② To control population, recently a private member bill was introduced in RS and Uttar Pradesh formulated population policy.

Deeply gendered impact of population control measures and the need to rethink:

③ women are often blamed for giving birth to females.

④ current incentive / disincentive based measure discriminate against marginalised as they consider more children as economy necessity.

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(5) may lead to female infanticide due to male preference.

(6) compromises female sexual and reproductive health.

Given the above issues, we need an alternate approach which is focussed on:

(7) Empowering women via education and health and skills.

(8) Gives independence of choice for family planning.

(9) removing poverty as "development is the best contraceptive"

To Conclude, Government has formulated schemes like Mission Parivar Vikas, ICDS, Media Campaign to manage population growth.

VisionIAS

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5. The Indian healthcare system is mired by excessive brain drain of healthworkers. Discuss and suggest measures to address the phenomenon. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं के हद से अधिक प्रतिभा पलायन से ग्रसित है। विवेचना कीजिए और इस परिस्थिति से निपटने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

① As per OECD data nearly 69000 doctors trained ~~India~~ in government colleges are currently working abroad leading to brain drain.
The number of healthworkers like nurses is even large.

Various reasons for Indian healthcare system to be mired with excessive brain drain are:

② Pull factors: good salary, better standard of life abroad.

③ Push factors from India like poor state of government hospitals, huge ~~population~~ population and crowding, etc.

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(4) less government expenditure on health. (1.3% GDP, 19% in USA)

(5)

Measures to address the phenomenon

(5) Promotion of Circular migration by giving incentives.

(6) increasing healthcare expenditure in line with National Health Policy, 2017.

(7) Integrating ~~AYUSH~~ AYUSH to deal with doctor shortage.

(8) Promoting ~~p~~ PPP in health in line with Niti Aayog recommendation..

(9) One district one hospital approach.

To Conclude, India has 1 doctor for 1456 people compared 1/1000 WHO standard. Filling this gap is must to achieve health outcome under SDG 3.0.

VisionIAS

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6. Though various women organisations have played a key role in promoting entrepreneurship among women, there continue to exist obstacles that impede women entrepreneurship. Discuss in the context of India.
(150 words) 10

यद्यपि विभिन्न महिला संगठनों ने महिलाओं के बीच उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, तथापि महिला उद्यमिता के समक्ष अड़चने पैदा करने वाली बाधाएं भी विद्यमान हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

① Women Organisation have long been raising the demand for women empowerment since pre independence.

② Organisations like SEWA, MYRADA, etc played a pivotal role in women entrepreneurship by via leading the SHG movement.

Challenge
- Patriarchal mindset
- lack of marketing support and training
- lack of family support
- Stereotyping and gender violence
- no financial independence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Govt steps

- SHG-Bank linkage for credit.
- Urban Standup India for loans
- NRLM
- Mudra Yojana
- 33% reservation in MGNREGA

Further steps are needed by taking help from women NGOs

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Discuss the issues faced by domestic workers in India. Also suggest measures that can be taken to empower them. (150 words) 10

भारत में घरेलू कामगारों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन्हें सशक्त बनाने हेतु किये जा सकने वाले उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

① Domestic workers constitute a large chunk of the unorganised workforce in India.

Issues faced

- lack of social security
- lack of education support for children.
- lack of transportation support
- harassment as mostly they are female
- no minimum wage guarantee

Measures that can be taken

② survey of domestic workers.

③ social security benefits. (Code of social security)

VisionIAS

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The Government ~~has~~ initiated survey of ~~Author~~ Domestic worker to provid social security is a step in right direction.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. It has been argued by some that raising the minimum age of marriage for females only addresses the symptoms rather than the underlying causes of gender related issues in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया गया है कि महिलाओं के लिए विवाह की न्यूनतम आयु बढ़ाने से भारत में लैंगिक मुद्दों के अंतर्निहित कारणों के बजाय केवल इसके कुछ संकेतकों का समाधान होगा। विवेचना कीजिए।

① Recently, the government has introduced a bill to raise the age of marriage from 18 to 21 years overriding all personal laws after recommendation from Jaya Jaitly Commission.

~~However,~~

② Maternal Mortality (103/1 lakh)

Symptoms of gender related issues

③ Child marriage (18% women married before 15-19 years, NSSO)

④ Poor education outcome.

⑤ Every 2nd women is anaemic.

Cause of Gender related issue.

⑥ Patriarchal societal norms.

⑦ Poor health and educational investment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(8) lack of women labor force participation (16%)

(9) Continued gender stereotypes.

eg women are gentle and men are strong

(10) poverty and illiteracy

(11) widespread dowry

Raising age will only [address symptom] not [cause]

as:

(12) it only bans child marriage without anything on education promotion.

(13) may also bring many in conflict with law.

(14) does ~~bring~~ not directly help in improving health outcome.

To conclude, apart from increasing marriage age, investment in health, education, and campaign for social awareness must follow to bring about real change.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. There have been arguments that given the socio-economic status of backward castes in India, caste based census is the need of the hour. Do you agree? (150 words) 10

भारत में पिछड़ी जातियों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति के संदर्भ में, ऐसा तर्क दिया जाता है कि जाति आधारित जनगणना समय की आवश्यकता है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं?

(1) Caste based Census is aimed at enumerating the socio economic status of various castes in order to better target the deserving in welfare programme.

(2) The present caste based benefits are given on the 1931 census which is outdated raising the call for another census in recent times.

Caste based Census is need of the hour because

(3) ~~various~~ some sections who have benefitted from policies continue to corner benefits due to ~~old~~ outdated data.

(4) it will promote better targetted policies

VisionIAS

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(5) As per Rohini Commission, 90% of reservation benefits cornered by 10% castes.

(6) will help target multidimensional aspects of poverty in line with Niti's MPI.

However, various challenges exist in caste census:

(7) May further fuel politicisation of caste and demand for breach of 50% reservation limit.

(8) difficult to enumerate. eg, SECC 2011 recorded 3 lakh caste.

(9) Other sources like NSSO, PLFS, etc can be used for policy.

To Conclude, with rising demand for caste census, it is important to learn lessons from past exercise and make sure they are not repeated whenever future exercise is done.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin
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10. While participation of private sector in the higher education system of India is a necessity, it creates issues that need careful redressal. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

हालांकि भारत की उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रणाली में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी एक अनिवार्यता है, लेकिन यह ऐसे मुद्दे उत्पन्न करता है जिनका सावधानीपूर्वक निवारण किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

(1) India presently being ~~a~~ the 6th largest economy ~~[illegible]~~ need a robust higher education system to give wings to its dream of "Make in India" and "Atmanirbhar Bharat"

(2) In this light, Prime Minister Modi recently called for increased private participation in higher education.

Private Participation is a necessity because:

(3) Gross Enrollment ratio is low (27%)
China = 37% USA = 85%
NEP target = 50% by 2035.

(4) financial bottlenecks (0.6% of GDP on research.)

VisionIAS

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(5) need of modern technology ~~is~~ and infrastructure.

(6) promotion of distance learning ~~for~~ for remote region.

Issues that need careful redressal.

(7) Exclusion of poor and marginalised due to high fees.

(8) private sector has tendency to concentrate in urban region, neglecting rural and backward region.

(9) Regulating research to fulfil national goals.

(10) bridging of digital divide

Way ahead

(11) Ensuring robust regulation as postulated by NEP, 2020 ~~and gov~~

(12) Government should act as a facilitator by handholding.

(13) Promoting foreign university collaboration

VisionIAS

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11. Eradication of hunger depends on the adequacy of policy intervention to curb the menace of hunger and starvation. In this context, discuss the concerns raised by recent reports on the hunger situation in India.

(250 words) 15

भूख का उन्मूलन वस्तुतः भूख और भुखमरी के संकट को रोकने के लिए नीतिगत हस्तक्षेपों की पर्याप्तता पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में भूख की स्थिति पर हालिया रिपोर्ट्स द्वारा उजागर की गई चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

① Although India has taken bold steps like National food security Act, Public Distribution System, etc. hunger continues to be a problem in India.

Concerns raised by Various reports are :

② Global Hunger Report rank = 101/107 (serious category)

③ Global Nutrition report stated case that 33% of children are malnutrition.

- it also stated more than 30% women are anemic

④ NFHS-5 survey found that anemia prevalence has increase from NFHS-4.

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(5) India suffers from problem of "hidden hunger" or micro nutrient deficiency.

Various reasons for the hunger situation are.

(6) Excessive focus on cereals in PDS causing lack of micro nutrients like Iron.

(7) low age of marriage (18% women marry between 15-19)

(8) Son-Beta preference highlighted by Economic survey 2017-18.

(9) leakages and poor quality of food in mid-day meal scheme.

(10)

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Adequate policy interventions needed to curb hunger.

(10) Crop diversification to promote pulses and millets.

(11) Similar diversification in PDS basket.

(12) fortification of food.

(13) promotion of GM-crops with better nutrients.
e.g. Golden rice.

(14) Making sexual and reproductive services accessible via ASHA.

National Nutrition Mission

POSHAN Abhiyan

fortification under PDS ← Govt Steps → ICDS

Anemia Mukt Bharat

To conclude, eradicating hunger (SDG 2) is a must for a productive human capital which can fuel the India's growth to 5th economy by 2024.

VisionIAS

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12. Regionalism in India is a multi-dimensional phenomenon, at once geo-cultural, politico-economic and, above all, psychological. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में क्षेत्रवाद एक बहु-आयामी, साथ-साथ भू-सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक-आर्थिक और सबसे बढ़कर मनोवैज्ञानिक, परिघटना है। विवेचना कीजिए।

① Regionalism refers to the feeling of love and attachment of people towards their region.

② In the positive sense it may lead to feeling of brotherhood and development.

③ In the negative sense, it may lead to feeling of hatered and separatism.

Multidimensional Nature of Regionalism

Geographic - Cultural

④ regional demands based on common language. include Tamil Nadu, post independence linguistic reorganisation

VisionIAS

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(5) Separatism in North Eastern states like Nagaland due to separate geographic and cultural identity.

(6) demand for Bodoland and Gorkhaland against cultural imposition.

Political - Economic

(7) Economic deprivation in Uttarkhand, Chattisgarh led to new state.

(8) Political mobilisation in Maharastra on lines of [redacted] due to migrants

(9) Similar demands due to economic neglect in Vidharbha, Bundelkhand, North karnataka, etc.

Psychological

(10) Regionalism in Jammu & Kashmir & North East

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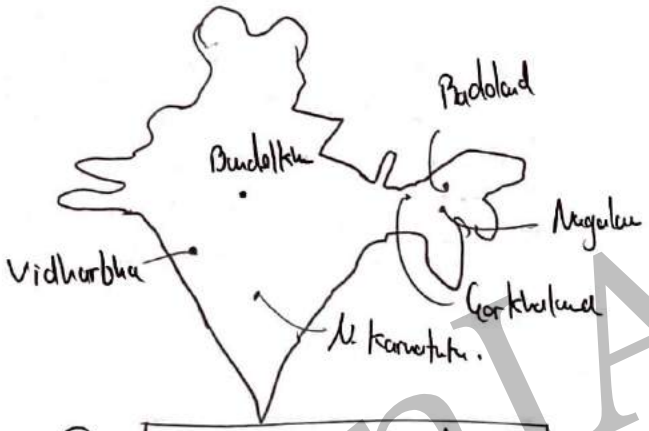
due to lack of complete integration due to geographical and historical reason.

(11) "Son of Soil" doctrine of MH.



Some Recent regional demand

Way ahead

(12) Promoting balanced regional development and inclusive growth.

(13) Special Category status, Art 275 grant for backward state.

(14) National Minimum wage (Code on wages) to prevent excessive migration.

(15) Promoting unity and brotherhood by events like 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav'

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

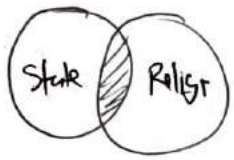
13. By adopting a variation of Western secularism, we invited a condition that gradually weakened the process of secularization in India. Critically analyse. **(250 words) 15**

पश्चिमी धर्मनिरपेक्षता की विविधता को अपनाकर हमने एक ऐसी स्थिति को आमंत्रित किया, जिसने भारत में धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण की प्रक्रिया को क्रमशः दुर्बल कर दिया है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(1) Secularism is an ideology that calls for separation of religion from state.

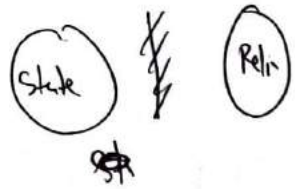
(2) However, Indian secularism is based on the idea of "Equal treatment of all religions" ("Sarva dharma samobhav") different from western model.

Indian Secularism varying from Western secularism.

(3) 

(4) No strict separation

(5) fundamental right to religion

(3) 

(4) Strict separation.

(5) No fundamental right to religion

VisionIAS

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(6) State guided reform allowed in Article 25 eg, outlawing of triple talaq.

(6) State does not interfere in religious matter.

(7) Special protection to minorities (Art 29, 30)

(7) No such special Constitutional protection.

(8) Passive model of secularism. religious symbols are allowed in public.

(8) State may ban religious symbols. eg France

Gradual weakening of the process of secularization as can be seen from

(9) Growing Communal tendencies

VisionIAS

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(10) State interventions in religious matters is seen as as attack on identity.

eg, Sabrimala temple issue.

(11) orthodox voices getting strengthened.

(12) State is seen as discriminating among religion.

(13) growing fear of majoritarianism as seen from opposition to UCC.

However, Indian model is beneficial bcoz

(14) do away with derogatory practices like Sati.

(15) promote dignity of women

(16) "Constitutional morality" above "Customary morality"

To Conclude, while challenges exist all section must strive towards peaceful co-existence and remove existing differences.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Given its impact on both individual resilience and the resilience of the economy, is there a case for strong universal social protection in India? Discuss. (250 words) 15

व्यक्तिगत लचीलेपन और अर्थव्यवस्था की प्रत्यास्थता दोनों पर इसके प्रभाव को देखते हुए, क्या भारत में सुदृढ़ सार्वभौमिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा की स्थिति विद्यमान है? विवेचना कीजिए।

(1) Universal social protection aims at providing social security benefits like provident fund, insurance, pension, ~~etc to every citizen~~ universal basic income (UBI) to everyone.

(2) Economic survey in 2017 ~~first~~ raised the case of universal social protection in the form of UBI.

Benefits of universal social protection for individual and economic resilience

(3) helpful in dealing with crisis like covid pandemic.

VisionIAS

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) improve investments in health and education thereby improving ~~social~~ human capital.

(5) remain resilient to economic downturns like the recent one due to Russia-Ukraine war.

(6) Especially help women and marginalised section who are financially dependent.

However, challenges exist

(7) Economic survey calculated more than 20% of budget needed for UBI.

(8) Compromise spending on infrastructure.

(9) benefits may not be used for intended purpose.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(10) may lead to withdrawal of existing social programme.

To Conclude, a universal, productive can be a good idea only when it can provide all the benefits provided by existing welfare schemes. Therefore, more detailed study by Niti Aayog, civil society needs to be done before its implementation.

VisionIAS

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15. Examine the multi-dimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जनजातीय विकास पर वैश्वीकरण के बहुआयामी प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।

① Globalisation as per Giddens is the gradual integration of social economic systems around the world.

② Tribals who ~~were largely~~ constitute 8.6% of Indian population have been living in symbiotic relation with the forest for centuries.

③ However, with the onslaught of globalisation this relationship has been modified in many ways.

Multidimensional impact on tribal development

Economic sector

④ **Positive**: integration of tribal products with global value chains.

Negative

⑤ encroachment of tribal land and forest

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(6) influx of mining companies leading to widespread displacement. eg, Niyamgiri Bauxite mining

nearly 40% of development induced displaced are tribals.

Political System

Positive

(7) Some tribes have adopted new forms of institutions like Panchayats and are able to raise their voice.

eg, in Niyamgiri, gram sabha able to disallow mining.

Negative

(8) Traditional chief based leadership structure are breaking.

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Social

Positive

(9) Empowerment of women with more employment opportunities.

Negative

(10) Contact with mainstream has led to loss of cultural identity

(11) Class difference have emerged among tribals.

Way ahead for tribal development

(12) In line with Tribal Panchsheel, tribal rights in land must be respected.

(13) Stricter implementation of Forest Rights Act, PESA Act

(14) Investing in education, skill development via TRIFED

To Conclude, Globalisation has had both a positive and negative impact on tribal development. Urgent steps are needed to minimise negative outcomes.

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16. What do you understand by feminisation of old age? Highlight the issues associated with it in the Indian context. Also, mention the measures taken by the government in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

वृद्धावस्था के नारीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संदर्भ में इससे जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

(1) Currently, as per NSSO nearly 8% of the population is above 60 years which will reach around 15% by 2050.

(2) However, there is an increasing number of females in the old age than males. This phenomenon is called feminisation of old age.

(3) As per NSSO, out of the total population above 60, nearly 69% are female.

Issues associated in Indian Context

(4) lack of social security and family support due to growing nuclear families.

(5) ~~women's fear~~ high burden of Non Communicable

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disease (65%)

(6) stigmatization of old people.

(7) psychological and mental health problems.

(8) women already lack financial independence, old age aggravates the problem.

[Measures taken by the Government]

(9) National Action Plan on Elderly

(10) Vayoshri Yojana to make old age care devices available.

(11) Pension (Social Security Schemes) like Atal Pension Yojana.

(12) legal framework

- Maintenance Act for young to ensure proper old age care.

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(13) Establishment of old age care home.

However, various challenges and loopholes exist

(14) SC noted that states have not setup adequate old age homes.

(15) digital illiteracy making it difficult to benefit from government schemes.

To Conclude, the quality of a nation is judged not only how it treats its young but also how it cares for the old.

In this context, collaborative efforts with help of Civil society and NGOs are needed to deal with challenges of feminisation of old age.

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17. Strengthening the system of government-run schools is a prerequisite in ensuring social empowerment and inclusive development in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण और समावेशी विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकारी विद्यालयों की व्यवस्था को मजबूत करना एक अनिवार्य शर्त है। विवेचना कीजिए।

(1) Social empowerment and inclusive development aims at giving equal opportunities for the development of all sections of society.

(2) It is in line with SDG-2030 agenda of 'leaving no one behind'

In this light, strengthening government run school is prerequisite for social empowerment and inclusive development because:

(3) Poor and marginalized heavily dependent on government schools.

(4) ASER. 2021 report found a sudden surge in enrollment in government school.

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(5) government school have higher penetration in rural and remote areas like tribal districts.

(6) drop out rates high around 30%.

(7) government schools also ensure nutrition (mid day meal) helping end hunger.

Flaws | challenges | in government schools exist:

(8) teacher absentism

(12) learning focus on rote

(9) poor infrastructure especially for girls.

(11) no digital connectivity during covid

Challenges

(10) language barrier in tribal region.

| Ways to overcome the challenge. |

(13) investing in teacher training.

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(14) digital infrastructure creation.

(15) School Complex model of NEP, 2020

(16) Promotion of regional language upto primary school.

(17) Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

(18) Nipun Bharat

Core Steps

UDISE+

(20) for performance tracking.

(19) NISHTHA for teacher education

To Conclude, government should work in line with directive principles of Part 4 to strengthen government school infrastructure to achieve the SDG goal of "Education for all"

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18. Though unity in diversity has been a mainstay of India as a nation, there exist certain threats in this regard. Discuss. Also, bring out the relevance of civil society in sustaining the diversity of India. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि विविधता में एकता, एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत की आधारशिला रही है, तथापि इस संबंध में कुछ खतरे भी विद्यमान हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की विविधता को बनाए रखने में नागरिक समाज की प्रासंगिकता को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

① India despite its diversity in the form of religion, language, geographic, culture, etc. stands united even after 75 years of independence reflecting that unity in diversity is mainstay of India.

However, in recent times and in the past various threats have challenged unity:

② Growing Communal events.

eg, Delhi riots 2020, Muzaffarnagar riots, 2013

③ Separatist demands.

eg, Khalistan, Nagaland, etc.

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(4) Growing caste consciousness and castisation of politics and politicisation of caste.

(5) inter state borders and river disputes.

eg, Assam Meghalaya border issue

Karnataka & TN. Kaveri water issue

(6)

Relevance of Civil Society in sustaining diversity of India

(6) Various groups are working to preserve language eg. recent pilot project for documenting tribal language in Orissa.

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(7) religious groups like "Art of living" spreading message of peace and love.

(8) during Covid civil society without any distinction of caste and gender came forward to help.

(9) Organisations like SEWA encouraging regional crafts by empowering women.

However, civil society face challenges like:

- (10) capacity & training issue.
- (11) funding support
- (12) digital empowerment
- (13) limited reach.

To Conclude, to further strengthen the unity and diversity of India, impetus needs to be given to civil society organisation via state and CSR support so that they can bring forth the diversity of India to the mainstream.

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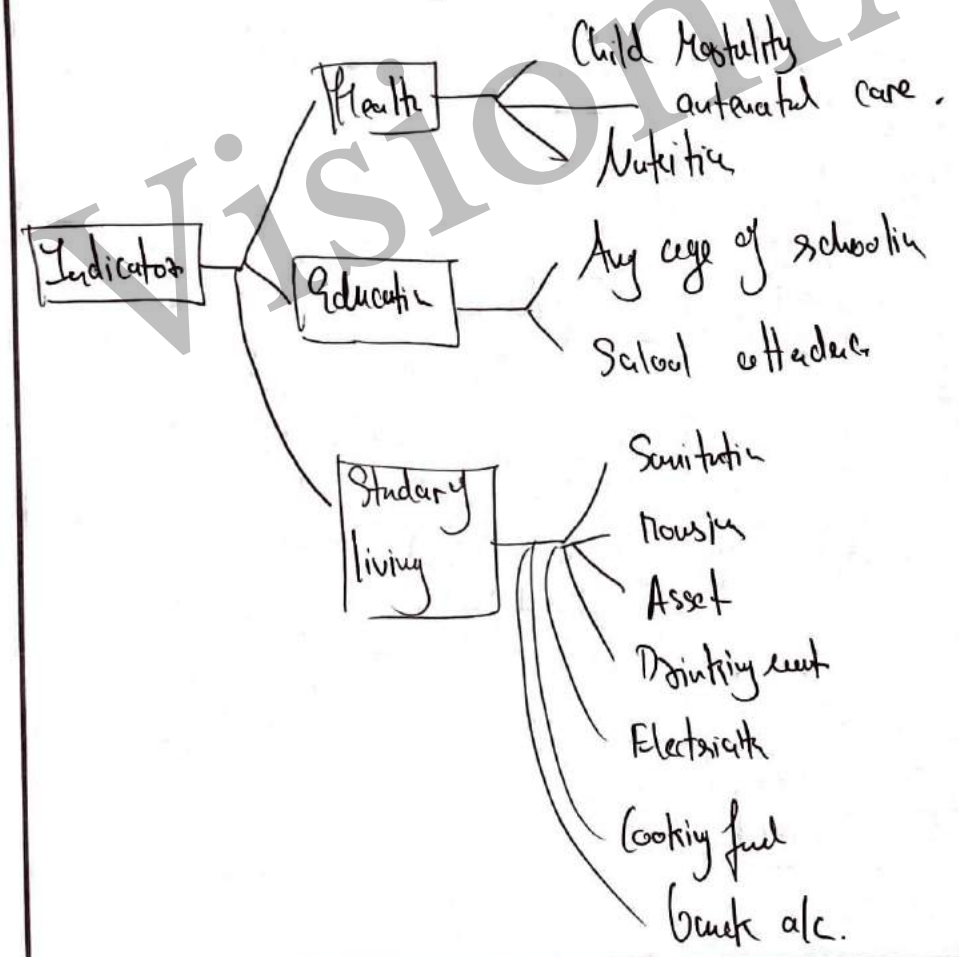
19. In light of the recently released national multi dimensional poverty index (MPI) by India, assess the country's performance on eradicating multi dimensional poverty. ~~(250 words) 15~~

भारत द्वारा हाल ही में जारी राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक (MPI) के आलोक में, बहुआयामी गरीबी उन्मूलन पर देश के प्रदर्शन का आकलन कीजिए।

① Niti Aayog as part of Global Indices of Reform releases the National Multidensional Poverty Index (MPI) annually.

② It makes use of the following 12 ~~character~~ indicator.



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Findings of the MPI

(3) 27% are multidimensionally poor.

(4) 51% in 2006.

(5) India lifted 271 million out of poverty in 15 years.

(6) High intestate disparity
- Kerala = 3%
- Bihar = > 50%

(7) More than 50% MPI among the marginalised groups (SCs, STs)

As can be seen from the findings, although poverty has declined, there is a long way to go.

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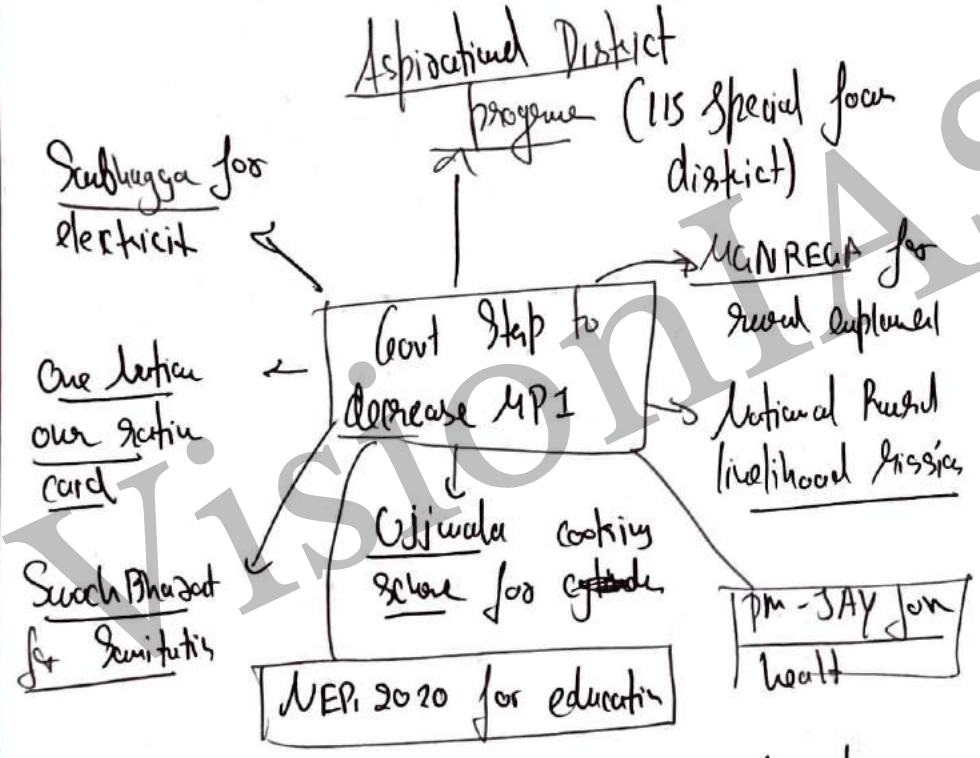
The findings of the report call for more targetted intervention. Govt has initiated various steps:



While the momentum has been gained, there is a need of continued effort by involving and empowering local bodies and civil society to end poverty in line with SDG 2020.

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20. Indian cities are not only mimicking the social and cultural structures of inequality and exclusion found in rural areas but are also creating fault lines for future conflicts. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय शहर न केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली असमानता और बहिष्करण की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संरचनाओं की नकल कर रहे हैं, बल्कि भविष्य के संघर्षों के लिए दोषपूर्ण स्थिति का भी निर्माण कर रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

① Currently, as per Census 2011 nearly 37% of population live in cities contributing to 2/3 of national GDP and is expected to cross 60% by 2030.

Indian cities mimicking social and cultural structures of exclusion of rural area.

② Caste networks are important to find urban employment.

③ Growth of slums populated by marginalised sections of society.

④ Lack of transgender and LGBTQ inclusion in mainstream.

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(5) cities infrastructure not disabled friendly

(6) Harrasment and crime against ~~wom~~ women is on the rise as per recent NCRB report.

Creation of fault lines of future conflict:

(7) influx of migrants leading to backlash and rise to "sons of soil" eg. recent Haryana reservation bill.

(8). unplanned urbanisation leading to climate crisis which may lead to fight over scarce resources in future.

(9) caste inequalities turning into class inequalities.

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(10) spread of communal violence.

eg. Delhi riots.

Therefore, the above concerns raises need for sustainable and inclusive urbanisation which can be achieved by.

(11) Ensuring basic necessities of water hygiene and sanitation (WASH).

(12) urban employment guarantee in light of Covid crisis.

(13) Extension of social security benefits

To Conclude, cities are going to be the engines of growth of Indian economy. Any conflicts if allowed to perpetuate will severely hamper growth trajectory.

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